

# Anascirtothrips



## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head slightly prolonged with broad interantennal projection; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present; setae III small. Antennae 7-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense cones forked. Pronotum with no long setae, with five pairs of small posteromarginal setae. Mesonotum with median and submedian pairs of setae usually arranged transversely; campaniform sensilla absent. Metanotal median setae behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing first vein with long gap in setal row; second vein with three setae widely spaced; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna divided; basantra membranous without setae.

Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures reaching anterior margin; endofurca with or without spinula. Metasternal endofurca with spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites not clearly divided from laterotergites, without posteromarginal craspeda or ctenidia; tergites II–VIII laterally and laterotergites with numerous ciliate microtrichia on sculpture lines, tergite S1 setae much longer than distance between their bases; VIII with posteromarginal comb complete; IX without campaniform sensilla; X without median split. Sternites without discal setae or craspeda, with ciliate microtrichia on sculpture lines at least laterally, posteromarginal microtrichia present; sternites III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs, sternite VII with S1 setae at posterior margin. Male similar to female, tergite IX without drepanae; sternites without pore plates.



Head

Antenna

Tergites VII-X



Pro, meso &amp; metanota

## Biological data

The members of this genus seem to be associated particularly with the leaves of *Ficus* species [Moraceae].

## Distribution data

All four species in this genus are known only from southeast Asia, between India, southern Japan and northern Australia. In contrast, *arorai* has also been found in Florida (Mound & Wang, 2000), apparently introduced through the horticultural trade in *Ficus* species.

## Nomenclatural data

*Anascirtothrips* Bhatti, 1961: 26. Type species *Anascirtothrips arorai* Bhatti, 1961, by monotypy.

Only four species are recognised in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2020), with two recorded from China:

*arorai* Bhatti, 1961: 26.

*discordiae* Chen & Lu, 1994: 90.

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Species of this genus are similar in structure to the species of *Scirtothrips*, but have only seven antennal segments (Masumoto & Okajima, 2007).

## References

Masumoto M & Okajima S (2007) The genus *Scirtothrips* Shull (Insecta, Thysanoptera, Thripidae) and three related genera

in Japan. *Zootaxa*, 1552: 1–33.

Mound LA & Wang CL (2000) The genus *Anascirtothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), from leaves of *Ficus* trees in India, Taiwan and Australia. *Chinese Journal of Entomology* 20: 327–333.

ThripsWiki (2020) *ThripsWiki* - providing information on the World's thrips. <[http://thrips.info/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page)>